

## UTAH STATE NEWS

After suffering two days from lead poisoning, John Bjons died at Park City.

David A. Jones, road overseer, was severely bruised when a wagon he was driving was wrecked by a San Pedro train near Spanish Fork.

Joseph Sicker attempted suicide at Park City by pouring kerosene over his clothes and then touching a match to his clothing. His death is hourly expected.

The American Can company's plant at Ogden is nearing completion. The factory will be the largest individual industrial plant in Ogden other than the railroad shops.

James P. Crawford was shot and fatally wounded by a policeman in Salt Lake, after Crawford and a companion, Clarence Cox, had robbed a drug store. Cox is in jail.

During the past week Corinne was organized into a ward and hereafter members of the Mormon church residing there will be presided over by a set of officers of their own.

The six-year-old son of Michael Brown of Lehi was shot in the right breast by another boy who was shooting at birds with a small calibre rifle. The little fellow will recover.

Louis Vrecha, 29 years of age, was shot to death by John Zoria, aged 39, at Bingham, consummating a quarrel over work and cards, which is said to have begun three months ago.

Mrs. Marinda Kershaw, 70 years of age, widow of Alexander Kershaw, one of the stonecutters employed in the construction of Salt Lake temple, died at her home in Salt Lake on Sunday.

With a sledge hammer and cold chisel, burglars Sunday night broke open a safe in the store of Harry Gavros, at Ogden, and stole \$125 in cash and watches and other articles valued at about \$100.

The body of an unknown man, who had evidently committed suicide, was found by two boys in a suburb of Salt Lake. A knife, covered with blood stains, was found near the body, and the throat was cut.

George Meunier, formerly employed at the Hotel Utah at Salt Lake, but now a private in the Fifth corps of the French army, lies wounded in a hospital at Lyon. His right leg was shattered by a fragment of a German shell.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the barns and contents of the Murdock academy at Beaver, causing a loss estimated at \$2,500. This is a total loss to the academy, as neither the buildings nor contents were insured.

Efforts to establish a great wool warehouse and annual sheep show in Salt Lake City, in line with the aims of the National Woolgrowers' association, will be made by the new industries committee of the Salt Lake Commercial club.

Rosetta Dunn lost her \$50,000 damage suit against the Salt Lake & Ogden railroad, at Salt Lake last week. She sued to recover damages for the death of her husband, William Dunn, who was electrocuted while in the employ of the company.

George A. Black, formerly territorial secretary of Utah, and who was known as Governor Black, because he had served as governor of this state during the absence of the governor, died at Wallburg, Wash., November 27, at the age of 73.

E. P. Mont, 30 years of age, a boiler-maker, and Edwin Tane, 58, a shoe-maker, were arrested at Ogden, charged with selling opium. A quantity of the drug was found in possession of each of the men. It was concealed in playing cards.

The free night school has been opened at Ogden. The night school will be conducted free for all who may desire to attend. This especially includes men and women and young people above the school age who are prevented from attending regular school sessions during the day.

Members of the United Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake county announce a new step in their plan to establish a co-operative sugar factory and follow it with the statement that when this enterprise has been launched they will start work for a co-operative meat packing plant and stockyards.

Charging negligence on the part of the railroad, Oscar T. Jones has instituted suit against the Denver & Rio Grande company in an effort to recover \$12,400 damages for injuries alleged to have been received June 24, 1913, when his automobile was struck by an engine near Roy, Weber county.

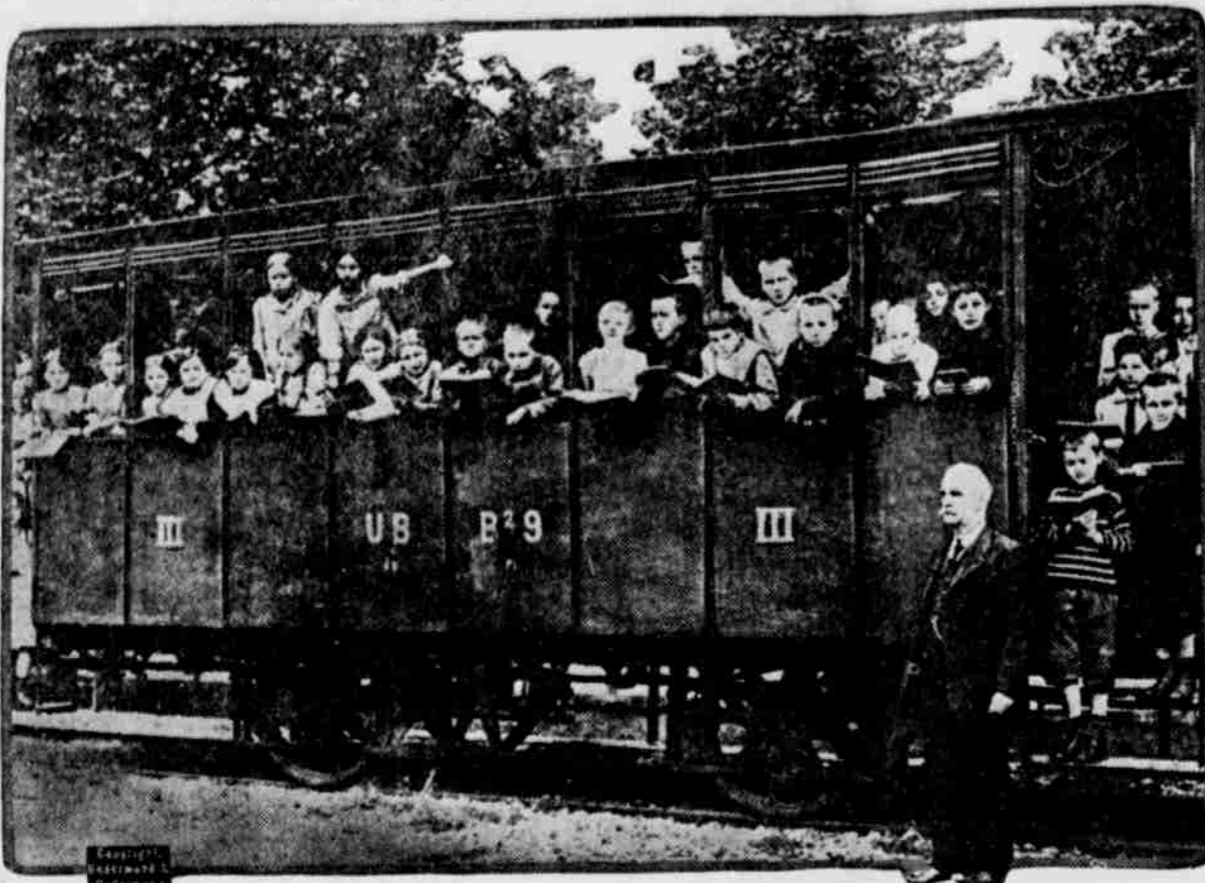
With a view of keeping at home money contributed to the general Red Cross fund for the relief of European war sufferers, as many supplies as possible will be bought in Utah.

Plans for the most elaborate annual convention ever attempted by the Utah Cannery association are being made for the two-day session in Ogden, probably on January 13 and 14.

The gathering of the furniture for Utah buildings at the California expositions has been begun by the California expositions' commission. The furniture, ninety-six pieces in all, was contributed by the manual training departments of various schools in the state.

The establishment of a working girls' home in Salt Lake has been proposed by a local man interested in the moral uplift movement, and the proposition has met with the approval of some of the city's most influential business men and women.

## RAILWAY CARS FOR SCHOOLS IN GERMANY



To accommodate the wounded soldiers who are brought back from the battle lines, the schools of Germany have been converted into hospitals; and in order to provide for the children, whose studies otherwise would be interrupted, railway cars are being used as classrooms, as shown in the photograph.

## RED CROSS WORKERS IN NIEUPORT'S RUINS



Shells from the German guns were still falling into Nieuport when this photograph was taken, showing Red Cross workers searching the ruins for any who might need their help.

## GREAT BRIDGE DESTROYED BY AUSTRIANS



During the recent fighting in Galicia, when the Russians were driving the Austrians before them, the Austrians destroyed this magnificent bridge to retard the progress of the enemy.

## HEROIC SACRIFICE AT SEA

Sailors Drive Their Boat on Mine to Save a Warship—Six of Seven Perish.

London.—The correspondents of Finnish newspapers report the heroic sacrifice of the crew of a Russian picket-boat in order to save a Russian cruiser which was unwittingly approaching a mine in the Gulf of Finland.

Realizing that it was too late to

signal the danger, the boat deliberately rushed at the mine at full speed. A terrific explosion followed, and six out of the crew of seven perished.

The survivor, who was severely wounded, has been awarded the decoration of St. George.

Four Sets of Clothing.

Paris.—A German spy, captured near Paris and shot, had four sets of clothing—the British uniform, the French soldier's garb, his own and a woman's dress over all.

## HAD SHOES FOR HIS BABY



Two little shoes found in the pockets of a mortally wounded Belgian soldier touched the heartstrings of the nurses in the French hospital to which he was taken. With them was a letter to his wife, from whom he had been separated since the destruction of their home in Termonde, saying he was sending a pair of shoes for their three-year-old baby, bought with money he had earned as a scout in King Albert's army. The shoes were hung above his deathbed.

## London Vagrants.

The nightly number of vagrants taken care of by the city of London averaged more than a thousand during the year ended March, 1913, the nightly number of casuals dropped to an average of between 500 and 600, and during the next year the average was about 300. Since that date on only two nights have there been more than 300 and on June 19 the number fell to 175. This improved condition is due largely to a systematic effort on the part of the municipality and charitable organizations to relieve this condition.

## SHALL WE RAISE SMALL OR BIG SHEEP?



A Fine Prize-Winning Hampshire Ram.

(By ELMER HENDERSON.)

Of recent years there has been a great deal of agitation over whether the large type or medium type animal is the most profitable. The owners of the large type animals have taken it for granted that their animals are as profitable as the medium type per unit of grain consumed, and arguing therefrom that, as their animals were larger and carried more grain to market, they must be the more profitable. Such is not necessarily the case.

Let us look at the case from the beginning, as it were. Suppose we take the Shropshire as typical of the medium type of sheep, and the Oxford-Hampshire as exemplifying the larger type. We find by experience on our own farm that while seven or eight Shropshires can be kept on an acre of land five is all we could possibly figure on keeping if Oxford or Hampshires were kept. Upon this basis, where a man had pasture enough to keep 140 Shropshires he could keep only 100 Oxfords, Hampshires or Cotswolds.

The difference in grain eaten is also something immense. While we are feeding our Shropshire ewes only two-thirds pound of oats daily our Oxfords get as much as 1½ pounds daily—almost twice the amount.

The advocates of the larger type of sheep admit this to be true, but they say, "Our sheep will weigh 90 pounds at the age yours will weigh 75 pounds."

Let us grant this for the time being. There is yet another consideration. While your 100 ewes of the large type are doing well if they raise 100 lambs, 1½ is common and 1¾ lambs per ewe is not unusual in well-handled Shropshire flocks. One and one-half lambs per ewe may be taken as a fair average. Our 140 Shropshire ewes would have produced for us 210 lambs against the 100 lambs of the larger type sheep.

Then, too, our Shropshire ewes are such superior milkers and the lambs such perfect mutton animals that when they go to market there is no comparison between the condition of the two lots of lambs. While the one lot is big and rough and not fat enough, the Shropshires, by virtue of their easy fleshing quality, will be smooth and sleek and will sell for

about \$1 per cwt. more than will the sheep of the larger type. Let us look at the financial statement:

	Pounds.
100 large type lambs, weight 90 pounds .....	9,000
210 Shropshire lambs, weight 75 pounds .....	15,750
In support of my contention as to the relative price of the lambs I quote the Breeder's Gazette of December 23, 1910:	
Good to choice light lambs.	\$6.25 @ \$6.50
Good to choice heavy lambs.	5.25 @ 5.75
Upon this basis we have:	
15,750 pounds Shropshires @ \$6.25 .....	\$984.47
9,000 pounds large type lambs, @ \$5.25 .....	472.50

A difference of ..... \$511.97 in favor of the medium type of sheep purchased at exactly the same cost as the large sheep.

Suppose the Shropshires produce only one lamb per ewe, as with the large type; we would still have a balance in favor of the Shropshires due to the lower cost of maintenance as follows:

140 Shropshires @ 75 pounds each, 10,500 pounds @ \$6.25 .....	\$656.25
100 large type @ 90 pounds each, 9,000 pounds @ \$5.25 .....	472.50

A balance of ..... \$183.75 It is only when facts are looked upon in their actual light that we are able to judge of the real comparative merits of the breeds of sheep.

Mere opinions count for nothing. Facts are what count, based upon the actual weights of animals and the amount of feed used. It is when we look upon these facts in their real light that we come to understand why it is that there are more sheep carrying Shropshire blood in the country than of all other breeds combined.

The following chaffing and fitting compliment was paid the breed by Mr. Pierce of Shrewsbury, England: "It's a farmer's sheep, a rent-paying sheep, a tenant's sheep. It's a money-making sheep, a wool-producing, mutton-carrying sheep. It's a bank—a safe—a frugal-living and quick-fattening hardy sheep."

## DUTIES TO PERFORM DURING FALL SEASON

If Farmer Has First-Class Animals for Sale He Should Advertise Fact.

Many farmers have first-class animals, but buyers do not know it, simply because they never said anything about it.

If you have something good, say so and let others know what you have.

There are people who will pay what is right for your best stock and it is the extra price that adds to the profit of your farm.

If you raise better stock than others, because you find it more profitable, go a little further and get the most out of what you have.

Now is the time others are looking for breeding animals, and if you have some good ones, they will be very easily disposed of.

Now is the time to see that all the crops are well covered. Are there any leaks in the roof? If so, mend them, so there will be no spoiled spots of feed.

It is well to go around the pasture fence and see if there are any places where the little pigs can get out when they are turned into the stalk-field.

## Good Job for Winter.

When winter comes, and no corn is found unharmed in the field, the usual supply of wood is to be cut, drawn and piled under the woodshed. With plenty of wood, the farmer may bid defiance to the coal strikers.

## Success in Fruit Growing.

Intelligence, energy and close looking after details are the only mysteries of success in fruit growing. A busy person should choose some other business.

## MANY ADVANTAGES IN FALL PLANTING

Trees Thus Treated Will Often Be Half-Year Ahead of Those Sown in Spring.

There are many advantages in fall planting of tree, shrub or vine.

Among them is the greater time to be devoted to thorough preparation of the ground, cooler weather to work in and to handle the stock, and the late rains to settle the soil about the roots properly.

The fall planted stock will often be a half year ahead of that deferred to spring, as there is no waiting for the ground to be prepared or for the recovery of the plant from the shock of removal.

The thorough preparation of the soil by plowing and harrowing is important, and should be done, even though the planting be deferred until spring as the action of frost will pulverize the soil and early rains will settle it into proper condition for an early start of growth next season.

## The Market Duck.

The duck seldom becomes broody. Ducks love to stay out all night in their runs.

Ducks should never be shut up in a close building.

Pekins are good breeders even at four years of age.

Have the drinking trough deep, as the duck can get its head in the water. Neglect of this will result in sore eyes.

## Cherry is Profitable.

The cherry is a profitable fruit, and the tree is an independent grower whether in the fence corner, tree line or stock lot. The cultivation of more trees of the farm is important.